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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17. 1866. NO. 107.

CITY ITEMS.

Patent Medicines.

For Patent Medicines of all kinds there is just one place in the city that you can procure anything you want, and that is at Fleming's Drug store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place.

Bargains in Sewing Machines.

Two second hand, as good as new, and warranted, at reduced prices. W. Sumner & Co., No. 97 Fifth street.

The Dry Goods Trade.

Not only have prices advanced, but there is every probability that they will be much higher, making this the right time to increase stock for all those who wish to take advantage of a rising market. We are glad to be able to say in this connection that Pittsburgh stands in the front rank, as a market, at this time. Not only can goods be purchased cheaper here than in the East, but a full supply, also. If any doubt this they have but to visit the establishment of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, and they will be satisfied that we are speaking by the book. Country merchants take notice.

The Great Final Closing Out Sale

Of Cloaks and Shawls at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Furniture's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at $5 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

The Dry Goods Trade.

A most unusual thing for this season of the year is a large stock, yet it is can be found at the establishment of the Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street. Full lines of bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, prints, and indeed everything required for the present and coming season, at much less than Eastern prices. We recommend those of our readers in want of goods, either at wholesale or retail, to visit this house before buying.

Not for a Day.

But for all time. Pioneer Yeast Powder. It is good for biscuit, bread, pie crust, muffins, dumplings, buckwheat cakes, corn bread, &c., &c. Try it and you will find it all we represent it to be. Manufactured by Taylor & Young, 186 Front street, New York.

Cloaks and Shawls,

At about half prices at the final closing out sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Not the Slightest Pain.

This is to certify that I had eleven teeth extracted under the influence of Laughing Gas, at the office of Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street, without the least pain, or any unpleasant effect then or afterwards. George H. Lethead.

N. B.—Do not forget the place. No extra charge for gas. No. 246 Penn street. No. 246 Penn street.

Dry Goods Dealers

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A Painless Day's Work.

Forty-seven persons were released of their bad teeth yesterday by Dr. Spencer without the slightest pain, by the use of Laughing Gas. Remember we make no charge for giving the Gas, at 254 Penn street. Steam Dental Establishment. $10 only for a good set of teeth.

Dress Goods at Great Bargains,

At the final closing out sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

The Tennessee Delegation—Governor Brownlow's Position.

The Nashville correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, having written to that paper that Governor Brownlow was opposed to the admission of the Tennessee delegation to their seats, the Governor addresses to the Nashville *Union*, the following card, which snowed that he entertains views directly the reverse of those attributed to him:

NASHVILLE, January 11, 1866.

Editor of the Nashville Union:

In your issue of this morning, you give an extract from a letter to a Philadelphia paper, written from Washington, representing me as having written several letters from Washington, opposing the admission of the Tennessee members to their seats. I have urged in my letters to Washington, *but the reverse*, as I did in those to the Journals of the Legislature, that the Tennessee Senators and Representatives ought to be admitted, and that I would be glad to see amends her constitution allowing the negroes the right of suffrage. There will be a pretty sharp contest over this question.

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The Ways and Means Committee will take definite action to-morrow on Secretary McCulloch's financial bill. The Secretary insists that Congress should give him full and ample authority, if they expect him to carry on our finances to a successful end.

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Section 5. Provides for the organization of infantry to be the same as the first ten regiments, but companies to have only forty-eight privates.

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Section 14 gives as many military storekeepers as shall be necessary, with compensation.

Section 15 provides that the act of July 4th, respecting the Quartermaster's Department, shall remain in force so long as it does not become unnecessary upon the disbandment of volunteer forces.

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Section 19 authorizes the Surgeon General to detail a surgeon as Medical Purveyor, who, while so acting, is to be a Colonel of Cavalry; and five surgeons as Assistant Medical Purveyors, to be, while so acting, Lieutenant Colonels of Cavalry.

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UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Cities, Boroughs, and Townships Represented—Proposed Postponement Voted Down, 65 to 30—General James K. Moorhead Recommended for Governor—Report of the Committee on Resolutions—Messrs. Marshall, Kirkpatrick, Hare, Dravo, Collier, Mackey, Hall, and Carnahan Elected Delegates, etc.

The Republican County Convention of Allegheny County assembled in the room of the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the Court House, in this city, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, pursuant to the call of the Republican Executive Committee, for the purpose of electing two Senatorial and six general Delegates, to represent Allegheny County in the Republican Gubernatorial Convention, to be convened at Harrisburg, subject to the call of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

The attendance of delegates was complete, embracing all the wards of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and nearly all the several boroughs and townships. The outside attendance was very large, and manifested the liveliest interest in the proceedings. Inside of the bar the different delegations were engaged in familiar conversation on the subject of the next Governorship, and the utmost harmony marked their subsequent official transactions.

At precisely 11 o'clock, A. M., the Convention was called to order by William J. Gilmore, Esq., chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, who, on the motion of a delegate was unanimously elected temporary President. Messrs. John H. Stewart, of Collins, Captain B. W. Morgan, of South Pittsburgh, Hall Patterson, and G. L. Brown, of Pittsburgh, were chosen Secretaries.

The credentials of the delegates were then filed with the Secretaries, as follows:

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—George Wilson, A. Fryer.
Second Ward—S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Thomas Steel.
Third Ward—J. J. Seibeneck, J. W. Colville.
Fourth Ward—James McAuley, John Cassells.
Fifth Ward—First Precinct—J. W. McGregor, Geo. Hill. Second Precinct—John H. Jones, Joseph French.
Sixth Ward—John Wallace, W. C Moreland.
Seventh Ward—Samuel Barckley, M. K. Moorhead.
Eighth Ward—Hall Patterson, J. P. Sergeant.
Ninth Ward—Geo. Keyser, James Irwin.
Tenth Ward—Col. Wm. Hall, George W. Leonard.

ALLEGHENY.

First Ward—J. F. Jennings, G. L. Braun.
Second Ward—Geo. R. Riddle, S. H. Geyer.
Third Ward—First Precinct—C. Hobson, S. Hastings. Second Precinct—C. C. Smith, Jasper Gang.
Fourth Ward—First Precinct—J. A. Myler, John Megraw. Second Precinct—E. F. H. Faulhaber, L. stoll.
Borough of Manchester—Wm. Black, Wm. M. Kirsch.
Borough of Duquesne—William Oakley, H. B. Lyon.
Borough of Tarentum—J. Covode, F. H. Collier.
First Ward, Lawrenceville—Gen. A. L. Pierson, S. P. Wainwright.
Second Ward, Lawrenceville—William Smith, Geo. W. Barr.
Borough of Temperanceville—W. J. Richardson, J. W. Ballantine.
Borough of West Pittsburgh—J. B. Auth, Ed. Sinnamp.
Borough of Monongahela—Richard Perry, Thos. Rosalter.
Borough of South Pittsburgh—W. H. Barker, B. W. Morgan.
First Precinct, Borough of Birmingham—A. R. Stevenson, G. A. Powell.
Second Precinct, Borough of Birmingham—J. S. Llandis, Wm. Latham.
Borough of East Birmingham—Colonel J. R. Jaques, A. Milnswel.
Borough of McKeesport—W. E. Harrison, C. C. Taylor.
Borough of Elizabeth—Dr. Shaffer, J. Walker, Jr.
Pitt—Isaac Jones, J. F. McLean.
Collins—J. H. Stewart, W. B. Negley.
Elizabeth—F. Patterson, B. Coursin.
Mifflin—J. F. Bigham, J. G. Barker.
Robinson—J. Young, Jr., S. S. Glass.
Baldwin—Wm. Moore.
Ross—T. M. Bayne, P. Quall.
Upper St. Clair—W. J. Gilmore, J. Espy.
Neville—Jas. Dickson, Jos. Shanks.
Shaler—A. J. Lloyd, J. Shaw, Jr.
Liberty—C. W. Batchelor, W. B. Negley.
Peebles—Hall Patterson, J. P. Sergeant.
Wilkins—L. B. Davidson, Wm. Swissbelm.
Patton—Robt. Clugson, M. Zimmerman.
Versailles—Dr. Reid, H. Hill, jr.
Charties—John Chess, R. C. Sawyer, Jr.
Findlay—Jas. Kelly, Wm. Patterson.
Ohio—F. D. Moore, J. B. Monroe.
Reserve—Wm. Neeb.
Indopendence—J. Murphy.
South Fayette—Capt. W. Boggs, J. Stanton.
Deveron—Dr. Marland, Geo. Hamilton.
McCandless—H. S. Fleming, S. Small.
Hampton—Geo. Welble, J. G. Brown.
Franklin—A. Reid, H. Hill, jr., called leave to introduce a preamble and resolution.

President Gilmore decided the gentleman out of order for the reason that the Convention was not yet organized for regular business.

Sheriff John B. Haugh, of Pittsburgh, opposed the motion.

Sheriff John H. Stewart, of Collins, said he could withdraw the motion, and accordingly he did so. He then nominated for permanent President, Hall Patterson, Esq.

President Gilmore put the nomination before the Convention, and it was confirmed by a unanimous vote.

President Jones was then escorted to the chair, inducted into office, and briefly returned the thanks of the Convention for his election in a brief and appropriate speech.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for senatorial and general delegates to the State Convention, and on motion of Mr. Hall, the following gentlemen were named by the several delegations:

Thomas M. Marshall, A. L. Pearson, John M. Kirkpatrick, R. B. Carnahan, John F. Dravo, James M. Cooper, John H. Hare, Benjamin Singerly, Campbell B. Herron, General F. H. Collier, R. W. Mackey, A. H. Gross, James Park, Jr., J. J. Seibeneck, Thomas M. Rayne, James O'Connor, David E. Hall.

Capt. R. W. Morgan, of south Pittsburgh, moved that the eight nominees receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected—the two highest to be the senatorial delegates. Carried.

John A. Myler, of Allegheny offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That less than a majority of all the members of the County Committee shall not form a quorum to transact any business.

A delegate suggested that the resolution was out in order.

President Jones decided the point of order to be well taken.

John A. Myler, of Allegheny, took the floor, and advocated the adoption of the resolution. He alluded to the unfairness which had been manifested in the Convention during the morning session, growing out of the manner in which the call had been issued, and insisted that it would be better for the interests of the party if in future all business should come before a full quorum of the Executive Committee.

Calls for "question," "question," now came from various parts of the house, and the yeas and nays were demanded.

President Jones ordered the yeas and nays to be called.

The vote was then taken on the motion to lay the resolution upon the table, and it was lost—65, nays, 30. The preamble and resolution was accordingly laid upon the table.

William B. Negley, of Collins, moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the convention. Carried.

President Jones appointed Messrs. William B. Negley, of Collins, Wm. Latham, of Birmingham, McAuley, M. Swarlzwelder and L. F. Dravo, as the Committee on Resolutions.

Thomas Marshall, who declined serving on the committee, in view of the fact that he was opposed to the manner in which the Convention had been called together.

On motion the Convention took a recess until half-past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the appointed hour the Convention re-assembled, President Jones in the chair.

After the Convention had been called to order, the calling of the roll was dispensed with, and the report of the committee on resolutions was presented.

William B. Negley, chairman of the committee, then read the report, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That our members in Congress, Messrs. Williams and Moorhead, are able, efficient and faithful representatives, and we endorse their course as in the views of their constituents, and on *all occasions* we will be governed by their action.

2. *Resolved*, That this Convention, imposing unlimited confidence in the patriotism, fidelity and ability of Hon. James K. Moorhead, (as shown in his long public life and services,) hereby calls upon his political friends throughout the State as a candidate for Governor, and our delegates to the State Convention are hereby instructed to support and urge his nomination with all possible energy and zeal.

3. *Resolved*, That the west has a valid claim to the nomination for Governor, and Allegheny county has a better claim to it than any other county in the State.

4. *Resolved*, That this Convention have an abiding confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the present Congress in establishing such a plan of reconstruction as will secure irreversible guarantees for the future safety and permanent future welfare and peace of the country.

5. *Resolved*, That we express our indignation the idea that the President of our choice (who has been himself elected by the people) is less loyal to the people, is capable of betraying the generous confidence of the people or the loyal States. Statesmanship, we think, is by refusing to acquiesce in the will of the people. The attempt of the Executive to submit to him by presses and politicians who sympathize with the rebellion, to compel the great patriot-sage of office in breaking down the independent opinion of Congress.

6. *Resolved*, That (in the language of the last Republican State Convention) "the mild and generous mesh of reconstruction, framed by the Executive, and by people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this convention, has not been productive of the fruits of repentand gratitude, but with such evidence of defiance and hatred as to show that the Government and people cannot be safely entrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason, until they have given their acceptance of the results of the war by incorporating them in constitutional provisions as the only basis on which their bodies the inalienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

7. *Resolved*, That in settling the terms of admission at such future period as the rebels may be able to show a sense of returning loyalty and attachment to the Union, we look to the Congress of the United States as the Representatives of the twenty millions of people of the loyal States and the only lawmaking power in this nation to see that the government of the returning states are essentially republican in form and substance, and that the element therein shall not be subjected to the control and persecution of the traitor who carried those States into the confederacy.

8. *Resolved*, That now, as always, we are in favor of a Protective Tariff; and in view of the immense burden of taxation the nation has to bear, we believe that now, more than ever, is it the duty of Congress to so revise the tariff as to make protection its object, instead of its incident, for only so long as our national industry is prosperous and our home markets active, can the people bear easily the taxation necessary to support the government and pay off the national debt.

9. *Resolved*, That the people of Allegheny county will expect their representatives in Congress to take counsel from their constituents alone, in this hour of our public peril, and to defend the rights of the representative body, as the great palladium of our liberties against all encroachments, from whatever quarter, and whether prompted by the insidious counsel of our enemies, or the treachery of pretended friends.

10. *Resolved*, That the Convention urge the nomination and appointment of disabled soldiers to all the positions in the gift of the people, when the soldier wishing the position shall prove himself competent to discharge the same.

Sheriff John H. Stewart, of Collins, moved the adoption of the report of the committee.

George W. Leonard, of Pittsburgh, seconded the motion.

Thomas Steele, of Pittsburgh, offered as an amendment that, "the resolutions be unanimously adopted."

President Jones put the question on the amendment offered by Mr. Steele, of Pittsburgh, and declared it to be carried, and upon the question in the negative, cast by Mr. Swartzwekler, of Peebles,

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for senatorial and general delegates to the Harrisburg Republican Convention, and the following gentlemen were named by the several delegations:

Thomas M. Marshall, A. L. Pearson, John M. Kirkpatrick, R. B. Carnahan, John F. Dravo, James M. Cooper, John H. Hare, Benjamin Singerly, Campbell B. Herron, General F. H. Collier, R. W. Mackey, A. H. Gross, James Park, Jr., J. J. Seibeneck, Thomas M. Rayne, James O'Connor, David E. Hall.

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5. *Resolved*, That we express our indignation the idea that the President of our choice (who has been himself elected by the people) is less loyal to the people, is capable of betraying the generous confidence of the people or the loyal States. Statesmanship, we think, is by refusing to acquiesce in the will of the people. The attempt of the Executive to submit to him by presses and politicians who sympathize with the rebellion,

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications on subjects of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. Correspondence containing personal attacks, or discussions of real estate titles on all lands and reliable oil interests, will not be acceptable and cannot be inserted. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, improvements and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are always in order, and will secure attention. Communications should be written on one side of the paper only, and should be as concisely as possible.

Letters containing business communications of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION. This body met yesterday at the Court House in this city for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican Gubernatorial Convention to meet at Harrisburg. The proceedings were of a harmonious character, and resolutions were adopted endorsing Messrs. MOORHEAD and WILLIAMS, our Congressional representatives; recommending Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, of Pittsburgh, for the Gubernatorial nomination; reasserting confidence in the patriotism and steadfast fidelity of President JOHNSON to the time-honored principles of the party in power; demanding that before full restoration is accorded to the States lately in rebellion, they shall give proper guarantees as to the rights of all the citizens thereof; in favor of a protective tariff, and recommending the nomination of honorably discharged soldiers for such public offices as they are qualified to fill.

THE GENUINE WORK.

That time and natural causes would accomplish the work of reconstruction more rapidly and thoroughly than any other means, we have repeatedly asserted our belief. There is no doubt at all that this is proving to be the case throughout the South generally. That in some places a savage, untamed, and perhaps untamable, spirit prevails, is altogether likely. Perfect uniformity of intelligence and temper is not to be expected. The North even is not all loyal. While the Republic was in its greatest peril, there were not wanting those here, in large numbers and wielding great influence, doing all they could to assist the rebels. But they were not the North. They did not represent the Northern sentiment. They were the exceptions. It would have been quite as unjust in foreign countries to draw conclusions from the part they were playing as it is for us now to form our opinions of the South from the part the untamed disloyalists there are playing. No policy that can be adopted will make the case different. As we have now, and will continue to have, bad and disloyal men in the North, so there are, and will continue to be, bad and disloyal men in the South. They amount to about the same degree of importance in both quarters, and are to be taken as representing the real feeling in neither.

While it will not do to suppose that a perfect feeling has so soon come to exist in any considerable part of the South, there is abundant testimony that the condition of the South generally, regarding fitness for reassuming old relations in the Union, has been greatly improved, and is constantly improving. This grows out of the necessities of the case. We might argue as much from the principles of human nature. But we have nothing better in the reports of an authentic character received at the Freedmen's Bureau, and through other and equally intelligent sources. There have not been, nor is there likely to be, negre insurrections, except on paper, and in the brains of mischief-makers. The reports are almost uniform in declaring that planters and negroes are rapidly coming to terms. The example of leading men—and the South is led by such influences—is working wonders in this respect. These are results of time and reflection.

As we read the papers, almost as great a degree of social demoralization and political asperity exists in some parts of Missouri as anywhere. And yet we hear nothing about denying her full communion in the Union. There are in Congress to-day, and have been throughout the war, Senators and Representatives as disloyal and unfit to occupy seats in Congress as some at least who are denied admission. Still this should be endured—it will be only for a comparatively brief season.

The following from the New York *Tribune* fortifies this view of the subject:

"We rejoice to learn that the good work of Reconstruction is proceeding at the South with cheering rapidity. We say at the South, in contradistinction to what is doing at Washington; though we believe that there also all is going well. It was a happy idea of Congress to send the whole subject of Reconstruction to a Joint Committee, clothing that Committee with ample power. We trust that Committee will persevere in keeping its own counsel, and will investigate thoroughly, fearlessly, deliberately. Let the two Houses meantime shut off debate on the main question, and let the country and all sections of it be patient, assured that a wise and safe conclusion will in due time be reached. We cannot doubt that all the Southern States will be represented in Congress before the close of this Session.

"That the real Reconstruction is proceeding at the South—this at Washington being only the shadow. From every side, wellnigh evidences of a growing accord between whites and blacks, based on a consciousness that their interests are not antagonistic but identical. It is morally certain that all the fair to middling cotton that can be grown in 1866 may be sold at 25 to 30 cents per pound *in gold*, which affords a net profit of 15 to 20 cents. In other words, the labor of each able-bodied, experienced field-hand will produce, on the average, at least $500 worth of cotton; while the cost of hiring and feeding such field-hand will not average $250. Assuming that there are to-day one million negroes in the South who can be hired to make cotton (and there are more than one million, but not all full, hands) the profit on their labor for the current year will be $250,000,000. Now there are many penniless ruffians and rowdies at the South, but they have not full sway there; while the more intelligent, reputable, property-holding class have all a deep stake in the establishment of mutual confidence and good will between whites and blacks. And this work, with some local interruptions, is rapidly proceeding. * * * Let the South have time to realize fully that slavery is dead beyond all hope of resurrection, and she will come out all right, what she mainly needs are time, patience and hearty good will."

MARRYING.

This is one of the few subjects the discussion and treatment of which is not assigned exclusively to any class of writers. It figures in sermons, in treatises on political economy and in works of imagination. Availing ourselves of the liberal license allowed to the journalistic pen, we offer a few observations on the subject without regarding too closely the lines which divide the domains of the pulpit homily from the political economist and the writer of romance and comedy.

We have great veneration for the institution of marriage, both for its origin and its design, as well as for its concomitants and results. Individual and public virtue is closely connected with its maintenance. It makes the good better than they would be without it and it improves those who must in just classification be placed among characters dubious or bad. We therefore feel some concern, to hear that this ancient and honorable terrestrial institution, of marrying and giving in marriage is falling into a declining condition. We do not give full credence to the report, except as limited to cities. On the presumption or the proof of its being correct in these, the causes and the effects have received some consideration and have elicted some statements, not altogether flattering to the virtue or cheering to the prospects of society. The expense of maintaining a house and family always a proper subject of provident thought, is now clothed with unusual terrors. It always embraces shelter, subsistence and some outlay for decent and becoming dress. Now it is aggravated by formidable ideas of a fine house, handsome furniture, and costly array, to say nothing of servants, company, daily rides and summer excursions.

The prospects of the institution are thought to be rather gloomy. Half the men, at least, who fell in the war were marriageable. This has taken a quarter of a million out of the account, and although, the male disposable proportion of males being withdrawn, the chances are rendered more favorable for those that remain, the rule operates inversely and, of course, adversely on the prospects of marriageable females. By the census of 1860, the males between the ages of twenty and thirty years numbered about 65,000 more than the females. Supposing one half of the men who fell in the war to have been between the ages specified, the excess of numbers is thrown on the side of females to the extent of 285,000. And the death of 250,000 married or marriageable men, between twenty and thirty years of age, must leave the number of widows and unmarried women far in excess of the males.

It is for the interest of the women of our country, therefore, to adopt such habits and to pursue such a course as will divest the married state of all unnecessary embarrassments, among which its expensiveness is one of the most considerable. Intelligence, industry, gentleness and modesty are more attractive than dashing manners and gaiety of dress. The marriage institution, connected as it is with the virtue and prosperity of communities, as well as of individuals, cannot be interfered with or impaired without detriment to both. The impulses of affection are ordinarily sufficient to overbear slight and occasional impediments. But obstacles may become too formidable. The expenses of living may prove to be of this magnitude, and especially such expenses as betray the undermining of the essential principles of prosperity and the formation of personal habits of vanity and self-indulgence that preclude the hope of their restoration. But it is not alone in the forfeiture of the blessings connected with virtuous marriage, that the evil consequences of this inordinate vanity consist. A thousand positive evils, of the most debasing as well as distressing influence ensue. All the high interests of society are endangered where, from any cause, the divine appointment and adaptation of the marriage institution are disregarded. Into the detail of these we do not enter. They involve deep personal interest to tens of thousands of people, and so have a close connection with public morals, and the welfare of our country. The evils which are threatened in the future have already sufficiently developed themselves to justify the pulpit and the press in uttering the note of warning.

DEBT.—There are some people who have a morbid fear, almost amounting to a horror of being in debt, although they know that they have abundant means of paying it. There are others who sit very easy under a load of debt, even when the sufficiency of their assets to the purposes of liquidation are extremely doubtful. The former is, perhaps, the rarer extreme. Some are uneasy till a debt is paid, even before it is due. Others are never quiet, after a debt is paid, till they get into a new one. It is puerile to complain of an indebtedness incurred under the pressure of necessity, and that remains after the pressure is past. The doctor's bill sets hard on some who were glad enough to have his attendance when they were sick. Paying for a dead horse is proverbially a reluctant operation. If the horse had lived it would have been all right.

All this applies to the debt of the Nation. It keeps some in a state of constant distress and alarm. Others look at it with indifference. Both are wrong. So are they who complain of the taxes necessary to its liquidation. It was unavoidable in saving the Nation. It will be paid, but it requires effort. It requires industry and prudent use of its proceeds. Repudiating for a dead horse. The Government lives. The Union is preserved, and we are reaping the benefit of the money spent in preserving it.

In Memoriam.

In the House of Representatives, on the 20th ult., the death of the Hon. Orlando Kellogg, from New York, was announced. After speeches by several members, the Hon. J. K. Moorhead spoke as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: Though I did not know that this death was to be announced to-day until a few moments ago, yet I feel impelled not to permit this occasion to pass without paying a feeble tribute to the memory of Orlando Kellogg. I never knew him until I met him in this House as a member of the Thirty-Eighth Congress. Shortly after the organization of that Congress I was thrown on a committee with him, and there I became acquainted with the man. I there came to know something of his value, his strong common sense, his firm will, the manner in which he investigated subjects for the purpose of arriving at truth, and, when arrived at, the tenacity with which he clung to it. I became fond of Orlando Kellogg. I admired him as a friend, as a legislator, and as an honest man.

And after the adjournment of the last Congress I happened to be in his own vicinity on a visit, and there I could understand very fully why Orlando Kellogg was sent to this Congress. I never knew any man who, I thought from all I could see, was more beloved in the entire body of citizens in his vicinity than he was. Everywhere I went and spoke of Orlando Kellogg, I found he was the ideal of a man of honor in the minds of all his constituents. I received so much kindness from him, and from his friends on account of my acquaintance with him, that I felt tempted, though perhaps out of order, as I was not consulted in regard to this matter, to say these words.

After I left him, I had barely reached my home when I received the startling news that Orlando Kellogg was dead. I had left him in the full flush of health. He was a younger man than I was, and such a sudden announcement struck me with great surprise, as I have no doubt it did the members of the last Congress who are here. When one so full of life is cut down so suddenly, it is an admonition to us all to be ready for the final change which will soon overtake us all.

General Grant's Report.

The London *Spectator* praises this document very highly. It says: "General Grant's report on the conduct of the war during the last year, in which he was commander-in-chief, is a very remarkable document—lucid, simple, strong. It is clear from it that General Grant did really, and not in name merely, direct the operations of all the armies during that final year of battles. For example, when in December, 1864, General Thomas delayed his attack on Hood's army before Nashville beyond the time contemplated in General Grant's instructions, he actually left his own command at Richmond to proceed to Nashville to put things in motion, when he was arrested in Washington by the news of General Thomas's successful attack, and returned, well satisfied, to his own more immediate care. It is clear that every great operation of that year was directly ordered by the commander-in-chief over that enormous extent of territory. His report is as generous to his subordinates as it is terse and lucid. He speaks with high praise of many, but with censure of none—though censure is implied in his narrative of their mistakes. Perhaps the severest implied censure is passed on General Butler for his blunders, both at Bermudu Hundreds, after his first appearance on the James River, and again at Fort Fisher. He speaks of his position in the former case as 'completely shut off from all further operations against Richmond as if it had been in a bottle strongly corked.' He awards explicitly equal respect to the fighting qualities of the western and eastern troops, and pays the greatest compliment to the courage and generalship of the enemy, 'whose manhood, however mistaken its cause, stood out in bold relief.' The same simplicity, clearness and directness of General Grant's style reminds one strongly of that of Cesar's Gallic War."

PHILADELPHIA DIVINITY SCHOOL.—The *Episcopal Recorder* says: "We understand that Mr. Jay Cooke has made a princely New Year's present to the Divinity School, in the offer of eight acres of land, in an admirable location near Cheltenham, together with an endowment of money, which will make the whole donation equal to $50,000, on condition that the School shall be transferred to that place, and that additional funds shall be secured which, with the proceeds of the sale of the present valuable property in West Philadelphia will be sufficient to erect all the buildings which will be needed for the School and for the residences of the Professors. It is a noble offer, and one which promises to place this flourishing School of the Prophets on a permanent and ample foundation; and we will not allow ourselves for a moment to doubt that the liberality of the churchmen with whom the success of this institution is a cherished object, and to whom the memory of Bishop Potter is dear, will adhere this noble offer to remain without a prompt fulfilment of the conditions upon which it is made."

SENOR MCKENNA, the special envoy of Chili, states in a letter to the New York *Times* that Commander Thompson and Flag-officer Williams, of the Chilian corvette Somerada, celebrated for its recent triumphant encounter with the Spanish gunboat Covadauga, are both natives of Chili, and not, as was supposed, of England and the United States. Mr. William's father, however, Captain John William, is an Englishman, who in 1820 fought the battles of Chilian independence under Lord Cochrane, and who subsequently married Miss Ribalieda, a Chilian lady, and their son, the present flag-officer of the Esmeralda, was brought up in Chili. Commander Thompson, alleged to be an American, is a native of Valparaiso, and entered the naval academy of Chili in his fourteenth year. He is now only twenty-eight years of age, and one of the most promising naval officers of Chili.

GOV. ANDREWS has retired from the high station of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, says the Boston *Post*, all will admit, observing with scrupulous care every obligation of official duty and personal courtesy. He has been an active and faithful officer—bold and frank in his administration—zealous in work and opinion and strong and eloquent in enforcing measures. However widely we may differ from him in political convictions, we respect him for his energy, honesty, great ability and fervent patriotism. In his retirement to private life to engage again in those professional labors by which he early acquired an enviable distinction, he will carry with him the attachment and respect won by a public career exhibiting rare genius and a sympathetic heart.

CHARACTERISTIC OF MR. LINCOLN.—The following indorsement was made by Mr. Lincoln in a case with which the public is familiar: "Whereas, Franklin W. Smith had transactions with the Navy Department to the amount of one million and a quarter of a million of dollars, and, whereas, he had the chance to steal a quarter of a million, and was only charged with stealing seventy-two hundred dollars, and the question now is about stealing a hundred—I don't believe he stole anything at all. Therefore, the record and findings are disapproved—declared null and void, and the defendants are fully discharged."

AT a late meeting of the Philosophical Society of England a member handed round for inspection specimen of paper, and explained that they were made from bamboo. No less than thirty-one vessels had been chartered to carry bamboo from Jamaica to New York for the manufacture of this paper, and others had been chartered to bring it to England, and he trusted that it might be found to be the means of making the negroes industrious, and so avoiding a repetition of the terrible occurrences which had lately taken place in Jamaica. These bamboos could be had for the gathering.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following comparison will show the progress of the National Banks, their number, capital and circulation for the three last months of 1865:

October 7	1,297	$290,354,212	$194,182,620
November 4	1,905	405,308,793	207,212,934
December 2	1,613	404,609,493	221,357,159
" 30	1,635	407,499,203	227,771,153

A Madrid letter states that a M. Monturiol, a Spaniard, has solved the problem of submarine steam navigation by the invention of a vessel which can remain for hours at a considerable depth, can discharge cannon from below, and even act as a ram for piercing the hulls of ironcased ships.

IS THIS RADICALISM OR CONSERVATISM?

The following is from the New York *Tribune*, and we print it, first, because it is talliss, exactly with our own oft-repeated sentiments; second, to inquire whether it is radicalism or conservatism:

"As to requiring 'a certain probation' of the freedmen, we know none who oppose it. We are more than willing to give hearty assent to such 'probation.' Only render it certain that an honest, industrious, thrifty, intelligent negro shall not be proscribed merely because of his color or race, and we will agree to almost any thing. And herein we speak what most Republicans stand ready to confirm."

President Johnson and American Affairs in Europe.

A Paris correspondent writes as follows: As a matter of course, the Presidential message has taken precedence of all other topics in the political and commercial world, and I may say at once that in both those important circles the utterances of the head of the Executive government at Washington have afforded almost unmixed satisfaction at Paris. Indeed, when taken in connection with the late demonstration in this city, of which I sent you you a full account, the firm and dignified, but moderate and conciliatory language of Mr. Johnson has raised public opinion here with regard to America in general—her chief ruler, statesmen and soldiers—to a pitch of praise and moderation—her wise and deliberate preference of the blessings of peace, tranquility and good will to all nations, over the false glitter and gaud of mere military success, have raised, I say, public estimation of all these to a point which is certainly never reached before. The words of General Schofield have literally rung throughout the land, and especially that happy illustration of his of "eight hundred thousand soldiers going back to their homes as quietly as men return from church on a Sabbath morning," has been everywhere quoted as a true specimen of the sublime. Mr. Bigelow's anticipated prospect of a long continuance of peace and amity both at home and abroad was equally acceptable; and now the President's assurances of the American Government being actuated by the same elevated sentiments, have carried at once satisfaction and admiration to a climax. I might quote hundreds of examples of this feeling almost as warm and eulogistic in expression as that put forth last year by M. de Montalembert. It is not too much to say that Mr. Johnson comes in for a large personal share of this high public estimation of France and of Europe. Both the matter and even the form of his message have been everywhere the subject of commendation and eulogy. *La Patrie* says of it that "it will dissipate every unfavorable prejudice entertained against Mr. Johnson, and that the enemies of America have sought to propagate." "The message," it goes on to say, "marks him as one of the statesmen, but combined with high political sagacity," and "able to express himself on public affairs with a clearness and precision rarely found in similar statements of European governments." There is instruction in full for every one in the sentence "which even the inhabitants of the old continent will do well to profit by."

The wise and moderate policy of non-intervention in European affairs by America, and abstention from republican propagandism, claimed by Mr. Johnson, is fully adopted and done justice to. In his language respecting Mexico, there is nothing which the journals above quoted, which ought in any way to disturb the friendly relations between France and the United States. The cordial recommendation towards England is also duly appreciated for the "moderation and evenhanded views" it displays, showing that the demands made were based upon considerations at high principle, not of petty personal feeling, and bringing forward around me nothing but the language of commendation in all I hear, both as to the spirit and bearing of the American people and government towards foreign States.

PERSONAL.

—A. L. MOWRY, late President of the Third National Bank, left for New York last evening where he expects to reside, but we hope not permanently. His career in Cincinnati as a manufacturer and banker has been an honorable and successful one, and he belongs to that class of men whose loss will be felt. We think we shall have the pleasure of welcoming him back to Cincinnati at no distant day.—*Cin. Com.*

—Miss Lee, a member of the well known family of that name, who has resided for several years past with her sister, the wife of Baron Wachter, Ambassador of Wurtemberg at Paris, married about a year ago Prince Frederic, brother of the Duke of Augustenburg-Glucksburg, who had lost his first wife, a royal Danish lady, in 1858. The prince was so enamored with the accomplished and comparatively youthful New York lady, that he relinquished all his sovereign rights, whatever these may have been, in order to qualify himself to be her husband. Soon after the ceremony, which was duly performed before Mr. Bigelow, they made a wedding tour to the East, where the Prince died at Beyrout, Syria, in his 60th year. The widowed lady will rejoin her sister, the Baroness Wachter, at Paris. Prince Christian, the nephew of the late Prince Frederic, is the influenced husband of the Princess Helena of England.

—Messrs. Call and Marvin, the new Florida U. S. Senators, have arrived in New York. The first named was elected to fill the term which expires March 3, 1867. Mr. Call, who is a nephew of the late Gen. Call, of Tallahassee, is a young lawyer of the Tallahassee bar, and has acquired much distinction in his profession both as an orator and jurist. Gov. Marvin was for many years prior to the late war Judge of the United States District Court at Key West, which office he resigned in the Spring of 1861. As the late Provisional Governor of Florida he rendered valuable service to the people of that State, for which he has been required by the most flattering manifestation of their confidence in his integrity and ability. He is a native of New York.

—The *Independance Belge* has a rumor from the Tuileries that Louis Napoleon is far from sharing the approbation expressed by the leading French journals of President Johnston's message. Too few of the Emperor's habits are fastidious in his Mexican tastes. He should bear in mind that President Juarez is made of a sterner stuff than the whilom republican chief magistrate of France, Monsieur Lamartine. It was comparatively easy to upset the French Republic since its destinies had been wrecked under the feeble guidance of such an enervated fancy man, but it is altogether a different thing to put down the most popular of Mexican institutions. Let Napoleon beware. The Gulf of Mexico may yet become the moral if not the actual Beresina of the second Empire.

—Queen Victoria always sends a gift of £3 to any poor mother in her dominions who may give birth to triplets. The latest successful candidate for the money is the wife of a Mrs. James Gibson, a weaver of Kilbarchan, Scotland.

—The celebrated American tragedian, Edwin Forrest, has been engaged to appear for five nights successively at the Opera House in Columbus, commencing on Monday evening, January 15th.

—Sarah Jennings, wife of Marlborough, wrote to the Duke of Somerset when he offered her marriage: "If I were young and handsome as I was, instead of old and fadeo as I am, and your could lay the empire of the world at my feet, you should never share the heart and hand that once belonged to John, Duke of Marlborough."

—Their Majesties received an American gentleman at breakfast—an old friend of a certain exiled Mr. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte—not long ago, and the Empress appeared in an English morning dress, dark color, with a white turned collar and cuffs, and a blue neck tie, her hair dressed perfectly plain, turned back from the face and gathered into a knot behind, after a fashion stag hunt on Tuesday, Her Majesty, who merely drove to the rendezvous, wore a black silk dress, draped in over a scarlet morning jacket, and a violet plush paletot, and Marie Tudor hat of black velvet, with a black aigrette in front.

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NATIONAL BANKS.—The following comparison will show the progress of the National Banks, their number, capital and circulation for the three last months of 1865:

October 7	1,297	$290,354,212	$194,182,620
November 4	1,905	405,308,793	207,212,934
December 2	1,613	404,609,493	221,357,159
" 30	1,635	407,499,203	227,771,153

A Madrid letter states that a M. Monturiol, a Spaniard, has solved the problem of submarine steam navigation by the invention of a vessel which can remain for hours at a considerable depth, can discharge cannon from below, and even act as a ram for piercing the hulls of ironcased ships.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

Loss of Steamer Mary A. Boardman—The Full Particulars—Rescue of the Crew—Noble Conduct of Two Pilots.

On Monday night, the 8th instant, at half-past eight o'clock, when the thermometer stood at fifteen degrees below zero and the wind was blowing a hurricane, the propeller Mary A. Boardman, from Morehead City, bound to New York, grounded on Romer Shoals. Nine o'clock on Tuesday morning found the propeller still in the same fearful position, and the sea breaking over her.

There were on board of the propeller at this time twenty-three men and one woman, and death seemed inevitable to all of them, when in the distance was descried a small row boat, belonging to the pilot-boat Isaac Webb, making for her. In the small boat there were only two persons, pilots Henry Seguine and Stephen H. Jones, who had determined to save all on board the ill-fated vessel or perish in the attempt.

Pilot Seguine, the moment he discovered the perilous situation of the propeller, immediately jumped into the small rowboat of the Webb and called for volunteers from his brother pilots to join him. The weather was so terribly cold, the sea so rough, and the wind blowing such a gale, that it seemed madness for any one to attempt to reach the propeller. Under all the circumstances, it is not at all surprising that the call of pilot Seguine was not responded to positively as he desired, but when he made an earnest appeal to pilot Jones, the latter could not resist the appeal, and, jumping from the pilot-boat to the row-boat, the two men made for the propeller, and, after very toilsome work—the ice which they became completely encased in ice, and almost exhausted—they reached the vessel, and immediately began to make preparations to save those on board.

The crew of the boat was two hours in reaching the propeller, the sea dashing her of; but still the pilots persevered and succeeded.

Previous to the discovery of the condition of the propeller, the steamer Charles Chanaberlain, Captain David Bird, attempted to render assistance to her, but after making repeated and fruitless efforts to get to her Captain Bird determined to go to the city and get a surf-boat and return with it, so as to enable him to reach her. He returned in about five hours with a surf-boat, but even with this he could not reach the propeller, the sea dashing the boat away at every attempt to do so.

At this time pilots Seguine and Jones, with their little rowboat and four passengers, whom, after great trouble and exertion they had rescued from the propeller, were seen nearing the Chamberlain, and when they reached her the four passengers had to be hauled on board of her with ropes, as it was utterly impossible to get them on board in safety in any other way.

The two pilots then made two more trips to the propeller and rescued eight more of the passengers, who were also hauled on board of the Chamberlain by ropes.

By this time the pilot-boat had become so clogged with ice as to render her useless, and pilots Seguine and Jones had to be hauled out of her to the Chamberlain by ropes, completely worn out with the labor and suffering they had undergone.

There were still twelve passengers on board of the propeller to be saved. Pilot Seguine again called for volunteers to go to the propeller. The call was responded to by two of the crew of the Chamberlain and two of the saved passengers, who made their way to the propeller and rescued nine more persons. Pilots Seguine and Jones did not go in the surf-boat, being too exhausted and benumbed to do so, but the former mounted into the pilot house of the Chamberlain and gave directions from it to those who manned the surf-boat.

There yet remained three others on board the propeller, and these were saved by one of Francis's metallic life boats, belonging to the Boardman, which had providentially escaped, but which the three remaining passengers managed to secure as she came alongside the vessel, after a great deal of delay and toil. To save themselves, under directions from Pilot Seguine, they made a line ring running from the pilot house of the Chamberlain, giving directions for the management of the boat. The greatest credit is due to Captain Bird, of the Chamberlain, and his men, for their efforts to rescue those on board of the Boardman, and a violet plush paletot, and Marie Tudor hat of black velvet, with a black aigrette in front.

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The Daily Commercial

The Old Cathedral Organist.

'Tis forty years ago since first
I climbed those dusty winding stairs
To play the bass in how I spurned
Beneath my feet all meaner cares,
When first I knelt, my cheek on fire,
And locked alone the blinking at the choir.

Handel and Haydn and Mozart—
Although they watched me as I played;
With Palestrina's spirit and love,
Possessed in the twilight to upbraid;
Pale fingers moved upon the keys—
The ghost-hands of past centuries.

Behind my oaken battlement
Above the door I meet to lean,
And watch, in pulling crimson hood,
Come stately sailing in the Dean;
On this the organ breathing low,
Began to murmur soft and slow.

I used to shut my eyes and hear
The solemn prophecy and psalm
Rise up like incense, and I loved
Before the prayer the lull and calm.
Till, like a stream that burst its banks,
Broke forth brave Purcell's "O give thanks."

I knew those thirteen hundred pipes
And thirty stops, as blind men do
The voices of the friends they love.
The bird's song, and the thunder too;
And the fierce diapason's roar,
Like storms upon a rocky shore.

And now to-day I yield me up
The dusky seat, my loved throne,
Unto another; and go more
Shall come here in the dusk alone,
Or in the early matin hour
To hear my old friend's voice of power.

And yet methinks that centuries hence,
Lying beneath the chancel floor,
In that dark aisle I shall delight
To hear the anthem swell once more,
And to myself shall seem to play
When music floods the vaulted aisle.

Or mocking gravely at some hand
Less skilled than my own was once,
In my song nest I'll lie and mark
The blunders of the foolish dance;
But to myself shall never speak,
And turn me round again to sleep.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

Science and Mechanics.

The famous German chemist, Mitscherlich, at the conclusion of a paper discussing his observations of the "spectral lines" given by various non-metallic bodies, states that he believes all the so-called non-metallic elements to be compounds.

A beautiful variety of ornamental glass has been devised by M. Pelouze: 250 parts of white sand, 100 of carbonate of soda, 50 of lime stone, and 40 of bichromate of potash, are fused together. A glass is thus formed of a rich green color, filled with golden spangles.

In the "Asile" of Marseilles, out of 32 cases of cholera treated with a solution composed of 1.5 grms of wood vinegar containing 90 per cent. of sulphate of copper, 10 drops or Sydenham's laudanum and 2 grammes of water, of which a teaspoonful was given every hour of an hour, 25 were cured, while out of 35 cases treated by other methods but 5 recovered.

Dr. Calvert, in his last Cantor Lecture, gives a recipe for cleaning silver articles without the troublesome and destructive use of polishing powders. The articles should be plunged for half an hour in a solution made up of one gallon of water, 1 lb. hyposulphite of soda, ½ oz. sal-ammoniac, and 4 oz. of aqua-ammonia or barishorn.

A brass made of 60 parts copper, 38 parts zinc and 2 parts iron, may be forged at a red heat, and will support a "breaking weight" of 27 tons per square inch. This has been used with success for bolts in the fire-boxes of locomotives.

The editor of the *British Journal of Photography* speaks in terms of high approval of the rectified wood spirit, or methylic alcohol, as a solvent for gun-cotton in making collodion, in place of the usual mixture of alcohol and ether. In these times of dearth of wood this is an important matter to photographers.

A recent number of the *London Family Treasury* has an interesting article entitled "A Week in Jerusalem," from which we extract the following:

"One recent discovery in Jerusalem, which I believe has not yet been published, was most interesting, and may prove important. It was pointed out to us by Bishop Gobat, through whom it has been brought to light. Immediately under the southwest corner of Mount Zion, on the steep slope leading down to the Valley of Hinnom, is the English cemetery. The Bishop has recently been levelling a portion of this. During the work the rock which forms the western face of the ground was laid bare, and was exposed a series of steps hewn in its side, steep and much worn. Thirty-four of these have been discovered, and it is impossible to guess how many more are still buried beneath. In no other spot do we obtain a more striking example of the enormous amount of ruin and *debris* which, for three thousand years, has been gradually filling up the valleys in and around Jerusalem. We have here revealed to us the steepness and formidable approaches of that fortress of Jebus, which, in the very heart of the country, bid defiance to Israel for four hundred years, and was only taken by David when he proclaimed, 'Whosoever getteth up to the gutter and smiteth the Jebusites.....he shall be chief and captain.' "(2 Sam., v. 8.)

WHAT A BOOK DID.—A member of the British Parliament, Mr. Jackson, recently gave his history to a mechanics' association of young men. When eleven years old he was taken from school and put to hard work at a ship's side from six in the morning till nine at night, with half an hour for breakfast and three-quarters of an hour for dinner. At the end of nine months, his master being sick, he was put into the office, where he found an *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which he read from beginning to end. After that he never lost an hour. When he had worked till nine, and gone to bed at ten, he had hung a lamp over his bed, and read a part of the night.

He is not only an honored member of Parliament, but is regarded as a first-rate speaker, has commercial relations with almost every port in the world, and all his success he ascribes to the knowledge he got from books, beginning in a tiny Encyclopedia, "Read!" was his exortation to young men. "Instead of smoking your pipe and drinking beer in a public house, get that book (the Encepelopædia), and you will find art, science, language, something to entertain, support and instruct you."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Independent* gives an account of James A. Spurgeon, a younger brother of the celebrated preacher, who is also pastor of a Baptist church in London, though not likely to have the same reputation as Charles. The writer says of him:

"I was partially prepared for his refined, genteel appearance and manner, by hearing what is said to be a very frequent jocular remark of his famous brother: 'I am the working-man Spurgeon. If you want to find the gentleman Spurgeon, you must go to my brother James.' Neither in size, shape, complexion, hair, voice, look, gesture, thought, nor in anything else, was there the remotest resemblance to the orator called his brother, whom I had heard in the morning. Rather slender in person, with a fair, open, genial face, an intellectual expression of the eyes, a gentle and graceful manner, he was performing the service in a quiet way, without producing any special impression upon the audience. There was nothing in the audience to stimulate him, and there was nothing in him to stimulate the audience."

DRY GOODS.

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,

92 Market Street,

WM. L. SELL.

For $6 75 CLOAKS worth ..... $10 00.
For $10 00 CLOAKS worth $15 00
For $12 50 CLOAKS worth $18 00
For $15 00 CLOAKS worth $22 00
For $20 00 CLOAKS worth $35 00

POPLINS, Silk and Wool, at 62½c; been selling at 91 12½.

DRESS GOODS, 37½c, cheap at 62½c.

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS, 75c, sold elsewhere at $1 25.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 12½, cheap at $3 50.

ALL SILKS greatly reduced,

PANT STUFFS, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS SHAWLS, all great bargains. dec12

WINTER GOODS AT

LOW PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION.

Canton Flannel Drawers.
Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers,
Shetland Shirts and Drawers,
AND OTHER
WINTER UNDERWEAR

Have been MARKED DOWN IN PRICE. A full assortment of
WINTER GLOVES AND STOCKINGS,
AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.

All WINTER GOODS will be offered at BARGAINS during this month at Wholesale and Retail.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Ja10 77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 132 Second Street,

Have in store and are receiving a large and well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer to the trade at the lowest prices, and consisting in part, of the following articles, viz:

200 bags Prime to Choice Coffee;
50 hhds Cuba Sugar;
25 hhds Porto Rico Sugar;
50 hhds Crushed and Granulated Sugar;
100 do A. and B. Coffee Sugar;
20 do C. Yellow Sugar;
40 do Boston Syrup;
25 do Leverins's Syrup;
15 do Booth & Edgar's Syrup;
20 do XXX Golden Syrup;
125 do Porto Rico Molasses;
15 do New Orleans Molasses;
20 do Sorghum;
150 hf chests Green, Black and Japan Teas;
75 bbls Cut and Dry Tobacco;
50 qr. and hf bbls Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.

A full stock of Chewing Tobacco of the best and most popular brands.

15 bbls Winter Bleached Whale Oil;
500 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
25 bbls Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel;
50 hf bbls Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel.

Ja10 2wood

KERR & EMERY.

1,000 bush Potatoes;
4 bbls Roll Butter;
4 " Fresh Eggs;
50 sacks Onions,
100 bbls Oatmeal;
40 kegs Lard;
50 Dressed Hogs;

Received on consignment and for sale at 207 LIBERTY STREET. ja12

GROCERIES.

10 bbls prime Porto Rico Molasses;
250 bbls Barbadoes Molasses;
50 bbls Havemeyer & Elder's Syrup;

For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON, corner Liberty and Irwin streets. dec6

Louis Napoleon and the Sultan of Turkey.

These two monarchs, a few years ago, so cordially united in the struggle to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, are both descendants of American ladies; the one a mulatto son and the other a great-grandson. The ladies were born in the same neighborhood, on the Island of Martinique, one of the West Indies. They were of French origin, and companions and intimate friends in childhood and youth. They were Josephine de Tascher and Miss S——. The history of Josephine is generally known. She went to France and was married to M. de Beauharnais, by whom she had one son, Eugene, and a daughter, Hortense. Some time after the death of Beauharnais, Josephine was married to Napoleon Bonnaparte and became Empress of France. Her daughter, Hortense, was married to Louis Napoleon, the King of Holland, and the present Emperor of France is her son by this marriage. But now for the romance of the affair. Josephine's bosom friend quitted the Island of Martinique some time before she did. But the vessel that was carrying her to France was attacked and taken by Algerine corsairs, and the crew and passengers made prisoners, but the corsair ship was, in turn, attacked and pillaged by Tunis pirates, and Miss S—— was carried by them to Constantinople and offered for sale as a slave. Her extraordinary beauty and accomplishments found her a purchaser in the Sultan himself, and she soon became the chief lady in his seraglio, and Sultana of Turkey. Mahmoud II. was her son: Abdul Medud was the son of Mahmoud: and the present Sultan Abdul Aziz Kahn is the grandson of Mahmoud. Thus, the two sovereigns, who occupy so large a space in the world's eye, are descended from two American Creole girls, who were playmates in their youth, and as remarkable for their beauty and excellent disposition, for their varied and singular fortunes. Both these women, in the height of their power, remembered the friends of their youth, and provided munificently for their welfare. Many of the relatives of the Sultana left the Island of Martinique and settled at Constantinople, where their descendants still reside and enjoy the favor of the Sultan. The Sultaness died in 1811 the empress Josephine in 1814.

A Remarkable Acrobat in London.

The performances of a new acrobat are thus noted by the London *Herald:*

"A most singular addition has just been made to the already long list of popular entertainments at the Crystal Palace. Shortly after four o'clock yesterday, Signor Ethardo astonished the visitors of the building by a gymnastic or acrobatic feat, which he is said to have performed some time since with great success at Florence before King Victor Emanuel, and which must excite surprise of every person by whom it may be witnessed. Some preparation was required for the exhibition. A strong pole, some forty or fifty feet high, was erected in the front portion of the Handel orchestra, and round this was run a spiral column, connected with the ground beneath by a long spur having an incline of about thirty degrees. The spur and the winding line in which it terminated, consisted simply of a stout boarding, perfectly flat, not more than twelve inches broad, and fastened in its upper portion to the central mast or pole by slight iron girders. At one side of the platform was hung a round, light-colored globe, about two and a half feet or three feet in diameter. Signor Ethardo made his appearance at the appointed hour in the spangled costume of the sprite at a pantomime, and, stepping on this ball, walked or danced upon it the whole of the way up the column, and descended again the entire space in the same extraordinary fashion. It was a most strange and bewildering exploit. It is true that the feat was performed by two or three occasions to obtain a momentary rest by leaning on the girders which bind together the slender mast, but he never entirely enjoyed this resource for the purpose of propulsion. In his descent he had to depend for a motive power solely on the strength and agility of his feet, which were, of course, at the same time, most busily employed in maintaining his shifting balance. In the ascent he was of course necessily only too apt to rush downwards, and it was only by the most wonderful skill and care that its movement was checked and its direction was guided along the narrow and winding line to which its course was restricted. The singularity of the scene was here increased by the circumstances that the performer had to make his way backwards, the whole weight of his body being thrown as far as possible in the direction opposite to that which his mutually support was tending. We believe that many people have already run about, and even passed along slight elevations under the same difficult conditions; but Signor Ethardo is, as far as we are aware, the first man who ever attempted to wind his way upon so perilous a locomotive up and down a narrow and dizzy eminence. His feat was certainly a most remarkable one, and seems to entitle him, in his own line, to almost as conspicuous a place as that of Blondin himself in the acrobatic world."

Observations Upon Wine.

From a readable article in the Cincinnati *Commercial* on wine, we extract: The precise origin of the Catawba grape is not known, although it is supposed to derive its name from the Catawba river, in North Carolina. It was first brought prominently into notice about forty years since, by Major John Adlum, a well-known American wine-grower, who found it in the garden of a German, near Washington, D. C. The most celebrated grape now grown in North Carolina is not the Catawba, but the Scuppernong. The yield of this variety is prodigious, and it is said that two thousand or three thousand gallons of wine per acre have been made from it. This sounds rather apocryphal, when it is considered that the average yields of the vineyards of France (the most prolific wine country in the world) does not get exceed two hundred gallons per acre—that, in this vicinity, it is an uncommonly fine vineyard which yields three hundred gallons of Catawba wine per acre. Dr. Adlum gives Buncombe county, North Carolina, as the origin of our Catawba; but we never supposed anyone half-a-good could have come from Buncombe, which we should rather credit with such stories as the above about the yield of the Scuppernong.

There are over one hundred varieties of American grapes, the most of little value for cultivation. The kinds chiefly grown in the West, are the Isabella, Catawba, Herbemont, and Missouri, the former being by far the most valuable and successful, and, in fact, the only variety grown on a large scale for wine. Our wine is quite distinct in character from any of European origin, having a peculiar musky flavor, which is displeasing to many when first tasted, though preferred by some, and, after being used, relished by most wine drinkers. The California red wines have become, of late years, somewhat noted, but they are, in character, less pure and wholesome than the wines of Ohio. The American wines are none of them rich in alcohol, containing, in fact, the smallest percentage of spirit of any wine in the world. The following table now shows the relative per centage of alcohol in some of the principal wines in use:—

	Per cent. of Alcohol.
Port Wine	23
Madeira	22
Sherry	20
Burgundy	20
Claret	13
Catawba	9 to 11

The white Rhine wines, however, must be excepted from the above statement, for they contain from eight to ten per cent of alcohol.

Two Irishmen in crossing a field came in contact with a donkey who was making "day blissom" with his unearthly braying. Jemmy stood a moment in astonishment; but turning to Pat, who seemed as much enraptured with the song as himself, remarked: "It's a fine large ass that bird has for music, Pat, but sure he's got an awful cowid."

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Henderson.
The Great Moral Drama,
WORKMEN OF THE WORLD.
WORKMEN OF THE WORLD.
WORKMEN OF THE WORLD.
THIS EVENING will be presented the great sensation play, entitled the
WORKMEN OF THE WORLD;
Or, The Curse of Drink.
Martha ..... Matilda Heron.
Act I.—THE GROCERY.
Act II.—THE MANSION.
Act III.—HOUSE OF THE DRUNKARD.
Act IV.—THE REFORMATION.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,

NINTH WARD.

The Management would respectfully announce that they have secured for ONE WEEK, commencing February 1st,

MISS CARRIE A. MOORE,

THE CONCORD SKATORIAL QUEEN,

Miss Moore has taken every Prize contended for, for graceful and stylish Skating, and is at present Skating before thousands, on the Central Park, Chicago, where she is creating quite a furore among amateurs old and young. A grand matinee will be given EVERY AFTERNOON, at which time Miss Moore will execute a Waltz and Vaseviliene on Skates, and various other figures and unique postures.

The price of admission will be as usual, 25 cents. Season tickets good. Ample room for ten thousand spectators. See bills of the day for notice of Miss Moore's arrival, &c., &c. ja17-tfeI

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

"RECREATIONS OF OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT."

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND,

The youngest and most brilliant war correspondent, will deliver his celebrated lecture with the above title, under the auspices of the TENNYSON CLUB, at

MASONIC HALL,

On MONDAY EVENING, January 22d, 1866.

Seats may be secured at Mellor's Music Store, No. 81 Wood Street, commencing on Saturday, 20th instant. Tickets 50 cents. No extra charge for secured seats. Holders of season tickets can also secure seats without charge.

COMMITTEE:

J. R. Butterfield, Thos. M. Bayne, Frank M. Kennedy, H. Richard Davis, Jas. Wm. Dwight Bell, Stephen Woods, G. T. Whitney, Jos. M. Gazzam, Secretary.

NOTICES.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, Boiler Builders, Boiler Makers and Manufacturers generally, are requested to meet at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Wednesday, January 17th, at 2½, o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of preparing a memorial for the modification of the Revenue Tax Law for our Representatives at Washington.

By order of
COMMITTEE.
Ja15-2t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the
GREAT AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,

will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 St. Clair street, on THURSDAY, January 18th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A.M. By order of the
PRESIDENT.
ja5-10t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING made arrangements are now prepared to
RE-SHIP PITTSBURGH GOODS

through to Oleopolis, Henry's Bend, McCrea's Landing and Tionesta, without delay, any goods consigned to us will be forwarded to their destination without additional charges, from the original bills of lading.
PARKER & CASTLE.
Oil City, November 10, 1865. nov14-3m

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M. D., with me in the practice of
Homeopathy and Surgery.
Our friends and patrons will find us at our offices prepared to attend all calls, at No. 89½ Penn street.
C. M. DAKE, M. D.
October 7, 1865.—oc9-3m

OAKLAND PARK, September 15, 1865.

NOTICE.

TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.

Good horses for saddle or harness always on hand, and of the very best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourselves.
H. B. VANVOORHIS.
se19-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—WHEREAS letters testamentary have this day been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Philip Forner, deceased, late of Tarentum borough, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will present them to the undersigned (living in said borough) properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES A. CALDWELL,
J. B. FULTON,
WM. V. EVANS,
Executors.
Tarentum, Dec. 8, 1865. dec6-6w

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that 1647 shares stock in the Mass Mining Company, of Pittsburgh, has been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, and the same will be sold at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., unless sooner redeemed, by payment of assessments, interest and charges to the Treasurer.
By order Board of Directors.
JAS. M. COOPER,
no27-td Treasurer Mass Mining Co., of Pittsburgh.

MEDICAL.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists.

NO. 341, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.
no22 PITTSBURGH.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
au22-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS.

Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c. In this city, CYRUS HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se15-1y

LITHOGRAPHERS.

CHECK BOOKS.

Elegantly lithographed

CHECK BOOKS,

On all the City Banks and Bankers,

On hand and for sale at

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS,
no27-3m Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, near Market.

J. B. DUFF & BRO.,

Practical Lithographers,

96 Liberty St., cor. of Ferry, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. dec22-3m

WINTER GOODS.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER, NUTRIA & SEAL

Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.

LADIES' FUR GLOVES,

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

FOR SALE BY

R. H. PALMER,

no29 84 Wood street.

SOMETHING NEW.

METAL HYDROMETERS,

That will not break or get out of order, for

Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal, for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; the adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been required, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

FOR GENTLEMEN.

SHETLAND VESTS AND DRAWERS,
MERINO AND SHAKER SOCKS,
NECK TIES, RICH SCARFS AND STOCKS,
MORRISON'S "STAR" SHIRTS,
SKATING, DRIVING AND STREET GLOVES,
And other Furnishing Goods, just opened at
EATON'S OLD STAND,
de19 17 FIFTH ST.

CATAWBA WINE,

Made in the Fall of 1860, from grapes raised by A. McSwords, of Bridgeport, Ohio. Invalids requiring a stimulant, or even dyspepties, might try it.
A. BALLOU,
Office 170 Second street,
de9-3m Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

CRANBERRIES.

50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
de26 141 and 143 First street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager ..... Mrs. Alcott Rankin
Confined success of
MR. FRANK DREW.

In consequence of so many being unable to obtain admittance on Monday evening last, the same bill will be repeated to-night.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 17th will be presented W. Lennox Read's life like drama, in three acts, of the
FIVE FAST MEN;
Or, Three Degrees of Loafing.
Dan.—Little Lizzie. Favorite Song—Fanny Pierson.
National Hornpipe—Louisa Sylvester.
To conclude with the side-splitting burletta of
THE SIAMESE TWINS.
Uncle Tom's Cabin Saturday afternoon. Frank Drew as Topsy.

SELECT READING AND RECITATIONS IN
LAFAYETTE HALL
ON
MONDAY EVENING, 22D INSTANT,
BY
MR. J. R. NEWELL.

Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the Book and Music Stores, and at the door. ja16-6t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous place in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have no exclusive use of the same. ja8-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

D. D. DICKEY..... H. C. SMITH.

DICKEY & SMITH,

Corner Church and Front Streets,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

General Forwarders,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PRODUCE & COTTON FACTORS.

☞ Prompt and personal attention given to consignments. Also, to the forwarding of freights South, and to the Oil regions of Kentucky. ja6-1m

F. J. HERRON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

☞ Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
no18-3m

B. RICHMOND KEITH,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT

1 Ingram Court, Fenchurch St.,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments.

Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co, Pittsburgh; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Bridgewater, Mass; Peter Butler, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Messrs. W. & S. Butcher, New York. dec23-1y

PHILLIPS & CO.,

(Successors to Shirk & Co.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OIL CITY.

Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the

PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL.

The best of references can be given.
The business will be under the supervision of THOS. SIMPSON, a member of the firm. dec7-3m

T. C. JENKINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.

No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions, Butter, Prints, and all Farm Products.

☞ Best brands of Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.

☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. ja4

WILLIAM CARROLL. JOHN BEATTIE. CHAS. CARROLL
(Late of Peoria.) (of Cincinnati.) (Late of Chi'ld.)

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,

Highwines, etc., etc.

No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Peoria; Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati, O.; David Dows & Co., New York; Daniel Wallace, Pittsburgh. no24-3m

CARD.

RUSSELL & HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

69 Tchoupitoulas street,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

REFERENCES:
DOUGHERTY, WOOD & CO., Baltimore.
GEORGE A. WOOD, Philadelphia.
DOVALE & CO., New York.
J. KERR, SCOTT & BALDWIN, BOTUME & CO., WISE & RUSSELL, Boston.
R. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

GEORGE COLHOUN ..... WM. R. EDWARDS

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN

SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA ACIDS, CHEMICALS,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.

Office, No. 28 WOOD STREET,
Ja15-6m under St. Charles Hotel.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Railroad street, Pittsburgh. se21

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se29 92 North Front street, Philadelphia.

DANIEL WALLACE,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,

No. 353 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block,) PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street. oct2-3m

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of
COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.
Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh.
no9-2m&eod

DENTISTRY.

S. F. LEYDE,

ARTISTIC SURGEON AND DENTIST,

251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

(Second door above Christ's M. E. church.)

Artificial Eyes, Nose, Lips, Palate and
TEETH.

Teeth perfectly fitted, articulated, shaped, sized and colored, to suit every individual case, in perfect imitation of nature, and mounted on FINE GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM and PORCELAIN. Also, the common Vulcanized Rubber, or cheap "blow work."

Persons desiring this kind of work can get a better article for $4 to $6, with beautiful gums, a more natural appearance and finer finish than can be made by any "steam machinery."

Call and see ten different specimens, ranging in price from $4 to $75. All work guaranteed to be just as represented.

Having been in active practice for ten years, thoroughly posted and prepared to perform every operation in the best manner.

Teeth Extracted
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,
By the use of a
Perfectly safe Anœsthetic.

CAUSTIC SODA.

SODA ASH,

AQUA AMMONIA.

At the lowest market rates, for sale by

PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.

ja6 corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND
FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale a fine tract of White Pine and Hemlock Timber Land, located in Clearfield township, Cambria county, within seven miles of Altoona, containing about 400 ACRES, a great part of which is covered with White Pine Timber, and from every indication contains a fine body of Bituminous Coal. The improvements are one of Dorrail's Portable Saw Mills, House, Stable, and everything necessary for the manufacture of Lumber, except Engine. This property is very valuable in consequence of being so short a distance from Altoona, where there is at all times a ready market, at good prices, for all Lumber that can be made. Further information can be had by calling upon the subscribers.
LOWTHER & WAGNER,
ja11-6t Altoona, Pa.

COAL LAND
FOR SALE,

A tract of COAL LAND on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, twelve miles from the city, fronting on the road, and presenting unusually great facilities for mining and shipping, will be sold at a reasonable price. The quality of the coal is inferior to none in this vicinity. From 100 to 375 acres will be sold. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
ja12-2w 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

GUARDIANS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers will offer at public vendue, free of door, on the premises, at 1 P. M., on the
FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866,

Two hundred and fifteen (215) acres of land, situated in Columbiana county, Ohio, and about nine miles southwest of Salem, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The improvements are a good two story frame house, cheese house, cow house, large barn, and various other out buildings. Also, a good apple orchard and other fruit trees, several good springs of never-failing water. About 20 acres of timber land, and the balance cleared and in a high state of cultivation. Said farm is in good repair, and located in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the soil adapted for either farming or grazing. The above described premises belonging to and owned by JOSEPH G. THOMAS, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money down, and the balance in four equal annual payments, drawing interest, and secured by mortgage on the premises.
JOSEPH FAWCETT,
ALLAN BOYLE,
Guardians.
SALEM, OHIO, January 8th, 1866. ja4-2w

FARM FOR SALE—

In Patton township, 13 miles from Pittsburgh, one mile from Monroeville, and five miles from Turtle Creek Railroad, containing forty acres, on which is erected a two story frame house, frame stable, granary, corn crib, and other out buildings; a young orchard of different kinds of fruit, twenty acres of it Coal; place in good order, convenient to churches and schools. Possession given on the first of April next. Inquire of Johnson & Edmundson, Attorneys at-Law, 111 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or of the subscriber. J. G. McDOWELL, on the premises. ja12-6t

FOR SALE.—A Three Story Brick House, on Liberty street, near the new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Lot 50 feet front by 100 feet deep.

For terms and price, inquire of NELLON BROTHERS' COAL OFFICE, at the Connellsville Railroad Depot, or
J. S. STRICKLER,
ja16-2t 145 Fifth street.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE,

Of six rooms, No. 182 Lacock street, Allegheny, together with a large lot. Terms accommodating. This property is three minutes walk from the bridge, and has dry cellars in time of the highest floods. Inquire of
J. WRIGHT,
ja15-w&s 45 Anderson street.

FOR SALE—

Three Desirable Building Lots,

On Pennsylvania avenue, near the toll gate. Each lot 20 by 115 feet to an alley.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
ja15 Wilkins Hall.

ISLAND RUN OIL TERRITORY
FOR SALE.

Lands at the justly celebrated Island Run and Little Beaver Creek for sale, where as yet every well has proved a success. Also, interest or shares in wells producing, or in process of boring. Address
CHARLES B. HURST,
ja10-3m Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE--

About fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and three miles from Logan's Ferry Station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad in a thriving village, near to school, and Postoffice and churches, a HOUSE and good sized Lot, planted with choice fruit trees, a rare chance for a shoemaker, if having been occupied for that business very successfully for the last eight years. Apply at ja13-6t 216 BEAVER ST., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg. It acres, 136 perches of land, a new two story dwelling, containing seven rooms and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the place. For further information apply on the premises, No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
ja13-tf I. S. KING.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—FOR SALE.—The Avery Mansion on Washington street, Fourth Ward, Allegheny. The Lot is about 200 feet deep, and the purchaser can have 75, 80, or 100 feet front as may be desired. Also, adjoining the above a number of beautiful building lots, on one of which is a frame cottage of 5 rooms. Inquire of
R. FRANCIS,
Jan5-tf Controller's office, City Hall, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

A three story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, situated on the corner of Chestnut and North Canal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny city. Also, Brick House of six rooms, situated on No. 221 Canal street, Fourth Common, Allegheny city. Inquire of
NELLON & EAGLESON.
dec12-tf Attorneys at-Law, 114 Fifth street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I offer for sale the desirable property on which I reside, on Fourth ward, Allegheny City, consisting of a lot of Ground (on Second Bank,) fronting 50 feet on Canal and running back 97 feet, more or less. There is on is a substantial and well finished BRICK MANSION, two stories high, 30 feet front by 36 feet deep, with two story Brick Back Building, Wash House and Bath House, and other out houses. Brick stable and carriage house. The mansion is also finished in a fashionable with centre hall and a suit of rooms on each side, with folding doors between the parlors, gas fixtures, water fixings and heating furnace. Fancy iron fence in front, with ornamental yards, grape vines and shade trees throughout. This cheerful and desirable residence is in first-class kinds and repair, will be sold separate, or if desired, the adjoining CORNER LOT will be sold with it, fronting on Canal and Chestnut 134 feet on Chestnut street. Title indisputable, without incumbrance and terms easy. W. R. COPELAND.
ja2-tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of an order, issued out of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, I will expose at public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 22d day of January, A. D., 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, viz: Lot No. 24 in O'Harra's plan of Pittsburgh extended, situate on Third street, between Ross and Grant streets, in the Second Ward, Pittsburgh. Payable, one-third in 6 months, one-third in 12 months, and one-third in 18 months, with interest from date, secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser. Deed at the cost of purchaser. Terms cash.
JOHN H. ARCHIBALD McBRIDE, Trustee.
No. 50 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

A desirable Lot of Ground, situated on South Avenue, Allegheny, fronting 40 feet by 180 feet deep, running back to Rebecca street, on which is erected two Brick Houses of four rooms and kitchen each. Houses fronting on Rebecca street, First ward. For particulars inquire at
JOHN SIDDON'S,
Ja5-2w

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

The Week of Prayer.

The first week of prayer, which closed on Saturday last, in its results, is already known to have more than realized the expectations of its originators. These combinations of professed Christians of all denominations for the purpose of united supplication to the throne of Divine Grace, were, it is said, originated by a missionary who, in his arduous labors in heathen lands, had learned to feel the efficacy of prayer. In both England and this country such movements have of late years become common, and their good effects have fully substantiated all the missionary anticipations could result from them. A more beautiful exemplification of of true Christian brotherhood than is found in these meetings, it would be difficult to imagine. Here come men of many widely different denominations—here meet people of all classes and conditions of life and all unite as brethren in one common appeal to the great Father of all. This expression of mutual confidence and of a common faith in the pardoning love and saving power of the great Redeemer, is in itself the highest evidence of true religion, and under the influence are uttered fervent supplications for counsel and guidance, professions of repentance for sin and of faith in the All-merciful, such as under scarce any other circumstances could be called forth. The efficacy of prayer as a means of saving grace, has long been felt by christian people, and is pretty often often been attested by the most convincing proofs. God is a hearer and an answerer of prayer, and there is scarce a page of sacred writing that does not contain, in this or in other form, instances of direct answer to petitions to Him. But prayer has also another effect—that upon the human heart. Who can listen unmoved to a truly earnest prayer, when the petitioner fervently pours forth his trust and casts his heavy burden at the foot of the cross? The fervor and the very character of direct address to the throne, is of no power, if cold, and it is evident that the petitioners are lifted up and strengthened thereby.

Revivalists well understand this, and it is noticeable that the most successful revivals are those in which prayer is made to constitute the chief portion of the exercises, alternating with hymns which are in themselves supplications to the Divine Being, with those of appeal or warning to sinners. It may here be worthy of remark that the true dignity of Christian feeling is far more perfectly preserved, in general, in those hymns which are simply rhythmical prayers than in those of any other character, and they consequently possess by far the greatest power in spreading conviction among their hearers. The prayer meetings in the churches and in private houses, which have been carried on during the week just closed, have been conducted in this way, and already a mighty increase of religious feeling is observable in the community. It is not of the character of the revivals initiated by Wesley and Whitfield—in which it is too often impossible to distinguish between the evidences of an outpouring of the Holy Spirit and those of an intense nervous excitement, which influence is the result of the increase of attendance upon the meetings, the greater fervor of the prayers offered up, the number of those drawn to prayer, who either themselves bow in supplication and petition or assent to the fervent request others to give expression to the new feeling which animates them; and also in the openness with which Christian people lay before their brethren their secret sorrows and desires, and seek union with them in their prayers. It is of course impossible to say how many in the several churches have been brought to a knowledge of Christ during the week just closed, or even to approximate to the number. The work has been comparatively silent, but its great effect will be manifested in the increase of all the churches, and none can be even now insensible of the refreshing influence of the spirit of Christ in this part of the country through this means.

The Robbery of Douglas' Store—Recovery of the Goods.

Yesterday morning, the police of this city made a raid upon a number of houses in Allegheny, and succeeded in recovering a large quantity of the goods stolen by Hernman a few weeks ago. About daylight they visited the house of a young man named Mark Deary, No. 139 Ohio street, and after arresting him, searched the premises and found several sacks of Deary then acknowledged to having received the goods from Hernman, and accompanied the officers to a board yard on the bank of the river, near Anderson street, where a bag containing the whole collection was found. He proceeded to a frame tenemen thouse in "Barefoot square," in the First ward, and arrested one of the occupants named Michael Pannet, who was suspected of being one of Hernman's accomplices. Pannet denied all knowledge of the robbery, but a pair of boots belonging to Mr. Hall, one of Mr. Douglas' clerks, and stolen on the night of the robbery, were found in his possession. Both of the prisoners were brought to this city and placed in the lockup. The goods recovered yesterday, are valued at two hundred dollars.

The police were apprised of the locality of the goods recovered by two letters which were found in Hernman's cell in the watchhouse. Other parties are implicated, and it is thought that the entire amount of goods will be recovered.

United States District Court.

The Court re-assembled yesterday morning, when Judge McCandless delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, after which they retired to their room.

The motion for a recommendation from the Court to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the release of the steamers "Bonita Door" and "H. A. Richmond," seized at the port of Erie some time since for smuggling, was argued by Benj. Gratz, Esq., in favor, and by District Attorney Carnahan in opposition. The Court will give a decision in a few days.

The case of James Prentice, indicted at the last term of court for passing counterfeit money, was then called up, and the accused plead guilty to the charge. The defendant was charged with having passed several counterfeit fifty-cent notes at the store of Messrs. Eaton & Co., Fifth street, and the mill of May last. When he was arrested he attempted to destroy the evidence of his guilt by chewing up a roll of counterfeit money. Mr. A. M. Brown and C. B. M. Smith, Esq., appeared for the defense, and District Attorney Carnahan for the prosecution. The case is still on trial.

ALLEGHENY CITY OFFICES.—The Councils of Allegheny met in joint session last evening and elected the following officers:

Controller—Robert B. Francis.
Treasurer—David Macferron.
Street Commissioner—Thomas Megraw.
Superintendent of Water Works—Wm. D. Parkinson.
Clerk of Markets—Duncan Dallas.
Weigh Master at Diamond Scales—John S. Edgar.
Wharf Master—George Hutchison.
Recording Regulator—Wm. McHendry.
Assistant Regulator—John McHendry.
Salt Inspector—Geo. Hutchison.
Treasurer of Wood and Bark—George Hutchison.
Clerk to Committee—Robert Dilworth.
City Solicitor—A. M. Woodward, Esq.
Assessor of City Taxes—Mathias Magonnigle.
Clerk to Assessors—A. Jones Davis.
Board Measurers—First Ward, C. F. Ingham; Second Ward, Wm. Murdock; Third Ward, Benjamin Hutchinson; Fourth Ward, Andrew Davidson.

Official Papers, (English)—*Gazette* and *Dispatch*; (German,)—*Freiheit's Freund*.

THE CASE OF MRS. GRINDER.—Dr. Corwin arrived in Pittsburgh last evening some hours behind the time he was expected, owing to railroad detention. Dr. Reed and Dr. King were awaiting his arrival, and expected to have an interview together with regard to the mental status of Mrs. Grinder, after which they intend are to examine and report forthwith. The conclusion is probably to take Mrs. Grinder home, and from all that we have been able to learn, a respite will probably be granted to Mrs. Grinder, in order to afford the medical gentlemen additional to ample time to prosecute the object of their appointment. What their report will be cannot now be inferred, as they have not yet been introduced to the unfortunate woman, but we may learn, in the course of the day, to learn something definite upon the vital point.

ACCIDENT ON THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning an accident occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on the corner of Pike and Mechanic streets, but no lives were lost. It appears that a shifting engine, with a freight train attached, was proceeding down Pike street towards the depot, and when it reached the curve at Mechanic street the locomotive jumped the track and ran into a brick building on the street, demolishing the front wall, and damaging considerably the interior of the building. The locomotive was also considerably used up. The house belonged to John H. Shoenberger, Esq., and was not occupied, the former occupants having removed an hour or two previously.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN JOHN MCCLAY.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday morning at the Allegheny Mayor's office, on the body of Captain John McClay, who was found dead on Monday morning at Fort McKee, in McClure township. Ten witnesses were examined, and after a full investigation of all the circumstances, the jury concluded that the deceased came to his death from wounds received and exposure, while laboring under an attack of *mania-a-potu*, and rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age. A large family survives him, the widow of his aunt, on Beaver street, and the funeral will take place to-day.

MANCHESTER COUNCILS.—A meeting of the Councils of the Borough of Manchester will be held this evening.

THEATRE.—Miss Matilda Heron has met with great success in her character of Martha, in the sensation drama of the "Workmen of the World." The house was again crowded last night. Miss Heron's engagement concludes this week.

Mrs. Ellie Henderson is at present playing an engagement at Toronto, C. W., after which she appears for a few nights before Christmas, returning to this city to take charge of the new Academy of Music on Liberty street.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in the first stage; that what in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are unsurpassed for their immediate relief. "*The Troches*" have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF JOSIAH JACKSON.

By virtue of a judgment of the Reitil Circuit Court, in favor of Kentucky, against the heirs of Josiah Jackson, deceased, I will sell at Jackson's heirs and Josiah Jackson, deceased, I will sell at Jackson's heirs and Josiah A. Jackson at the time of his death, including the lots and dwellings of the property hereinafter described, sold by Jackson in his lifetime to Martin Hastings, consisting of the Red River Iron Works, a Forge, and the Estill Steam Furnace, and the lands and property appertaining thereto.

The property contains between 4,000 and 5,000 acres of land, which is of fine bottom land, 300 of which is cultivated and in good fencing, and the balance of good timber land, and sufficient to support the works for 25 years. The land is the finest body of land in the State, and fully